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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/938,643	08/27/2001	Hajime Akimoto	A8319.0002	2809
24998	7590	07/13/2005	EXAMINER	
DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY LLP 2101 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20037			SHAPIRO, LEONID	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2677	

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/938,643	AKIMOTO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Leonid Shapiro	2673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 August 2004 and 02/11/05.

2a)  This action is FINAL.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Election/Restrictions***

Applicant's arguments, filed on 02.11.05 with respect to Election of species have been fully considered and are persuasive. The Office Action of 01.11.05 has been withdrawn.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-3, 8-12,14,20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamagata et al. (Pub. No.: US 2001/0028336 A1) in view of He et al. (US Patent No. 6, 323, 849 B1).

As to claim 1, Yamagata et al. teaches an image display apparatus having a display unit for displaying an image (See Fig. 1, item PNL, page 4, paragraph 0059) and a drive unit for driving this display unit See Fig. 1, items 30, page 4, paragraph 0059), the drive unit being connected by a plurality of signal lines (See Figs. 1, 2, item 4, paragraph 0064), wherein display unit comprises a plurality of display pixels arranged in a matrix form (See Fig. 1, item PNL, paragraph 0004); drive unit comprises a ladder resistor (See Fig. 2, item 6); gray level voltage selecting means selectively connecting gray level voltage wires to plurality of signal lines (See Fig. 2, item 3, NLN, See page 4, paragraphs 0063-0064), the number of analog gradation voltages being matched with

number of gray voltage wires (in reference – 64) gray level voltage wires (See page 4, paragraph 0063), and a gray level voltage selector connected to the gray level voltage wires (See Fig. 2, item 3, NLN, See page 4, paragraphs 0063-0064).

Yamagata et al. does not show impedance converters connected to an output of the ladder and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters.

He et al. teaches impedance converters connected to an output of a ladder resistor (see Fig. 4, items 422,424,426,428) and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters (See Fig. 4, items V1-V4, from Col. 4, Line 46 to Col. 5, Line 14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention use impedance converters connected to an output of the ladder and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters as shown by He et al. in Yamagata et al. apparatus to reduce the power consumption (See Co. 2, Lines 32-37 in He et al. reference).

As to claim 20, Yamagata et al. teaches an image display terminal system, display unit comprising: a plurality of display pixels arranged in a matrix form to display an image (See Fig. 1, item PNL, paragraphs 0004, 0059); a group of signal lines provided for each column to transmit analog image signal and connected to the display pixels (See Figs. 1, 2, item 4, paragraph 0064), a drive circuit for driving pixels and the group of signal lines at prescribed timings (See Fig. 1, items 30, page 4, paragraph 0059), means for causing the display pixels to display an image in a prescribed

sequence on the basis of inputted image display data (See Fig. 21, SEL1-SEL4, page 1, paragraph 0008), wherein: circuit has a ladder resistor and a plurality of gray voltage wires connected to an output of the ladder resistor (See Fig. 2, items 6, NLN); group of signal lines are connected to the gray level voltage wires via a gray level voltage selector (See Figs. 1, 2, items 3, NLN, See page 4, paragraphs 0063-0064), the number of analog gradation voltages being matched with number of gray voltage wires (in He et al. reference – 64) gray level voltage wires (See page 4, paragraph 0063), and a gray level voltage selector connected to the gray level voltage wires (See Fig. 2, item 3, NLN, See page 4, paragraphs 0063-0064).

Yamagata et al. does not show impedance converters connected to an output of the ladder and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters.

He et al. teaches impedance converters connected to an output of a ladder resistor (see Fig. 4, items 422,424,426,428) and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters (See Fig. 4, items V1-V4, from Col. 4, Line 46 to Col. 5, Line 14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention use impedance converters connected to an output of the ladder and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters as shown by He et al. in Yamagata et al. apparatus to reduce the power consumption (See Co. 2; Lines 32-37 in He et al. reference).

He et al. and Yamagata et al. do not show the gray level voltage selector and the gray level voltage wires are provided over a single substrate.

Since He et al. discloses mobile radio-telephone with limited amount of space, it would have been obvious if not inherent to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to place the gray level voltage selector and the gray level voltage wires on the same substrate as display pixels, the group of the signal lines in He et al. and Yamagata et al. apparatus.

As to claims 2-3, Yamagata et al. teaches gray level voltage selector (See Fig. 2, item 3) connected to plurality of signal lines (See Figs. 1, items 30, PNL, See page 4, paragraphs 0063-0064).

As to claim 8, He et al. teaches liquid crystal display device (See Col. 1, Lines 6-8).

He et al. does not show liquid crystal in region between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode.

It would have been obvious if not inherent to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use LC material in He et al. and Yamagata et al. in region between the pixel electrode and the counter electrode.

As to claim 9, Yamagata et al. teaches a gray level voltage selector is configured by an analog switch using a field effect transistor (See Fig. 2, item Tr, in description See page 4, paragraph 0063).

As to claim 10-12, He et al. and Yamagata et al. do not show ladder resistor, voltage selector and impedance converters are configured by a polycrystalline Si and on the same substrate.

Since He et al. discloses mobile radio-telephone with limited amount of space, it would have been obvious if not inherent to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to place the gray level voltage selector and the gray level voltage wires on the same substrate as display pixels, the group of the signal lines in He et al. and Yamagata et al. apparatus.

As to claim 14, Yamagata et al. teaches ladder resistor is a pair of resistors group, one each for positive voltage gray level generation and inverted polarity gray level generation (See Fig. 2, item 6, in description See page 4, paragraph 0063).

2. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over He et al. and Yamagata et al. in view of Nakajima et al. (US Patent No. 6, 181, 314 B1).

He et al. and Yamagata et al. do not show offset canceling unit for detecting and eliminating any offset voltage between input and output.

Nakajima et al. teaches offset canceling unit for detecting and eliminating any offset voltage between input and output (See Fig. 3, items 23-27, in description See from Col. 3, Line 44 to Col. 4, Line 58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention use a offset canceling unit as shown by Nakajima et al. in He et al. and

Yamagata et al. apparatus in order to provide an improved circuit in LCD device (See Col. 1, Line 66-67 in Nakajima et al. reference).

3. Claims 4-5, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over He et al. and Yamagata et al. in view of Morita (US Patent No. 6,366,065 B1).

As to claims 4-5, Yamagata et al. and He et al. do not show impedance converters configured by differential amplifying circuit using field-effect transistors.

Morita teaches impedance converters configured by differential amplifying circuit using field-effect transistors (See Fig. 10, 12, items 72, QP, in description See Col. 10, Lines 1-9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention use a differential amplifying circuit using field-effect transistors as shown by Morita in He et al. and Yamagata et al. apparatus as part of D-A converter instead of the output buffers.

As to claim 7, He et al. and Yamagata et al. do not show means for suspending the functioning of the impedance converters and circuits for short-circuiting the input and output terminals of the impedance converters.

Morita teaches means for suspending the functioning of the impedance converters and circuits for short-circuiting the input and output terminals of the impedance converters (See Fig. 5, items 72, Q2, in description See Col. 6, Lines 39-59).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention use a differential amplifying circuit using field-effect transistors as shown by Morita in He et al. and Yamagata et al. apparatus as part of D-A converter instead of the output buffers.

4. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over He et al. and Yamagata et al. in view of Negishi et al. (US Patent No. 5, 528, 241).

He et al. and Yamagata et al. do not show a ladder resistor is configured as one resistor.

Negishi et al. teaches ladder resistor is configured as one resistor (See Fig. 2, item20, in description See from Col. 2, Line 64 to Col. 3, Line 32 and Abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention use a ladder resistor is configured as one resistor as shown by Negishi et al. in He et al. and Yamagata et al. apparatus in order to provide an improved circuit in LCD device.

5. Claims 15-16, 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamagata et al. in view of He et al. and Kane (US Patent No. 6,229,508 B1).

As to claim 16, Yamagata et al. teaches an image display apparatus driving method for displaying an image (See Fig. 1, item PNL, page 4, paragraph 0059) by writing analog image signal voltages via signal lines into pixel capacitances of individual pixels in a display unit (See Figs. 1, 2, item 4, paragraph 0064), wherein the analog

image signal voltages are written into an image display apparatus having a drive unit (See Fig. 1, item PNL, paragraph 0004); including a ladder resistor (See Fig. 2, item 6); gray level voltage selecting means selectively connecting gray level voltage wires to plurality of signal lines (See Fig. 2, item 3, NLN, See page 4, paragraphs 0063-0064), the number of analog gradation voltages being matched with number of gray voltage wires (in reference – 64) gray level voltage wires (See page 4, paragraph 0063), and a gray level voltage selector connected to the gray level voltage wires (See Fig. 2, item 3, NLN, See page 4, paragraphs 0063-0064).

Yamagata et al. does not show impedance converters connected to an output of the ladder and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters.

He et al. teaches impedance converters connected to an output of a ladder resistor (see Fig. 4, items 422,424,426,428) and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters (See Fig. 4, items V1-V4, from Col. 4, Line 46 to Col. 5, Line 14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention use impedance converters connected to an output of the ladder and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters as shown by He et al. in Yamagata et al. apparatus to reduce the power consumption (See Co. 2, Lines 32-37 in He et al. reference).

He et al. and Yamagata et al. do no show the analog image signal voltages are written in three separate phases when analog image signal voltages are to be written onto the signal lines.

Kane teaches three separate phases when the analog image signal voltages are to be written onto the signal line (See Figs. 5-6, items 550,530,510, PRECHRG, AUTOZERO, WRITE DATA, in description See from Col. 5, Line 43 to Col. 6, Line 50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the driver as shown by Kane in He et al. and Yamagata et al. method in order to improve brightness uniformity (See Col. 2, Lines 9-10 in Kane reference).

As to claim 19, Yamagata et al. teaches a driving method for an image display terminal system, display unit comprising: a plurality of display pixels arranged in a matrix form to display an image (See Fig. 1, item PNL, paragraphs 0004, 0059); a group of signal lines provided for each column to transmit analog image signal and connected to the display pixels (See Figs. 1, 2, item 4, paragraph 0064), a drive circuit for driving pixels and the group of signal lines at prescribed timings (See Fig. 1, items 30, page 4, paragraph 0059), means for causing the display pixels to display an image in a prescribed sequence on the basis of inputted image display data (See Fig. 21, SEL1-SEL4, page 1, paragraph 0008), wherein: drive circuit has a ladder resistor and a plurality of gray voltage wires connected to an output of the ladder resistor (See Fig. 2, items 6, NLN); group of signal lines are connected to the gray level voltage wires via a gray level voltage selector (See Figs. 1, 2, items 3, NLN, See page 4, paragraphs 0063-0064), the number of analog gradation voltages being matched with number of gray

voltage wires (in reference – 64) gray level voltage wires (See page 4, paragraph 0063), and a gray level voltage selector connected to the gray level voltage wires (See Fig. 2, item 3, NLN, See page 4, paragraphs 0063-0064).

Yamagata et al. does not show impedance converters connected to an output of the ladder and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters.

He et al. teaches impedance converters connected to an output of a ladder resistor (see Fig. 4, items 422,424,426,428) and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters (See Fig. 4, items V1-V4, from Col. 4, Line 46 to Col. 5, Line 14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention use impedance converters connected to an output of the ladder and gray level voltage wires constituting output lines connected to the impedance converters as shown by He et al. in Yamagata et al. apparatus to reduce the power consumption (See Co. 2, Lines 32-37 in He et al. reference).

He et al. and Yamagata et al. do not show the gray level voltage selector and the gray level voltage wires are provided over a single substrate.

Since He et al. discloses mobile radio-telephone with limited amount of space, it would have been obvious if not inherent to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to place the gray level voltage selector and the gray level voltage wires on the same substrate as display pixels, the group of the signal lines in He et al. and Yamagata et al. apparatus.

He et al. and Yamagata et al. do not show the analog image signal voltages are written in three separate phases when analog image signal voltages are to be written onto the signal lines.

Kane teaches three separate phases when the analog image signal voltages are to be written onto the signal line (See Figs. 5-6, items 550,530,510, PRECHRG, AUTOZERO, WRITE DATA, in description See from Col. 5, Line 43 to Col. 6, Line 50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the driver as shown by Kane in He et al. and Yamagata et al. method in order to improve brightness uniformity (See Col. 2, Lines 9-10 in Kane reference).

As to claim 15, He et al. and Yamagata et al. do not show a luminescent type of display pixels controlled by entered analog image signal and having a light emitting function for displaying an image with luminescence generated by a current flowing between a positive and a negative electrode.

Kane teaches a luminescent type of display pixels controlled by entered analog image signal and having a light emitting function for displaying an image with luminescence generated by a current flowing between a positive and a negative electrode (See Figs. 1-3, item 304, in description See Col. 3, Lines 28-62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the driver as shown by Kane in He et al. and Yamagata et al. apparatus to incorporate a LED (OLED) pixel structure (See Col.2, Lines 9-12 in the Kane reference).

As to claim 18, Kane teaches signal lines are provided with voltage resetting circuits, and analog image signal voltages are written in three separate phases after the voltages of the signal lines are reset in advance by the resetting circuits (See Figs. 5-6, items 550,530,510, PRECHRG, AUTOZERO,WRITE DATA, in description See Col. 6, Lines 15 and 36).

6. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over He et al., Yamagata et al, Kane as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Nakajima et al.

He et al., Yamagata et al. do not show display driving method for displaying an image by writing analog image signal voltages via signal lines into pixel capacitances of individual pixels in a display unit, wherein the analog image signal voltages are written in two separate phases when the analog image signal voltages are to be written onto the signal line.

Nakajima et al. teaches display driving method for displaying an image by writing analog image signal voltages via signal lines into pixel capacitances of individual pixels in a display unit, wherein the analog image signal voltages are written in two separate phases when the analog image signal voltages are to be written onto the signal line (See Figs. 3-4, items 21-26,T1,T2, in description See from Col. 3, Line 45 to Col. 5, Line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention use a first and second phases as shown by Nakajima et al. in He et al. and

Yamagata et al. apparatus in order to provide an improved circuit in LCD device (See Col. 1, Line 66-67 in Nakajima et al. reference).

Nakajima et al, He et al., and Yamagata et al. do not show the third phase.

Kane teaches three separate phases when the analog image signal voltages are to be written onto the signal line (See Figs. 5-6, items 550,530,510, PRECHRG, AUTOZERO, WRITE DATA, in description See from Col. 5, Line 43 to Col. 6, Line 50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the driver as shown by Kane in Nakajima et al, He et al. and Yamagata et al. apparatus in order to improve brightness uniformity (See Col. 2, Lines 9-10 in Kane reference).

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed on 08.05.04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive:

On page 9, from 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph to 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph on page 10 of Remarks, Applicant's stated that He et al. has reference voltage generating circuits instead of impedance converters of the applicant's invention. However, in Col. 4, Lines 56-64, He et al. discloses that micro-power amplifiers 422, 424, 426, 428 are used as voltage followers (See feedback fir amplifiers 422, 424, 426, 428 in Fig. 4). As one the ordinary skill in the art will recognize, the voltage followers have high input impedance and low output impedance and are impedance converters.

On page 10, from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> paragraphs of Remarks, Applicants stated in Fig. 4 of He et al. reference the number of impedance converters does not matches the number of gray level voltage wires. However, Fig. 4 in the He reference clearly, shows **4 gray scale voltages** (V1-V4) from resistor ladder, **4 impedance converters** 422, 424, 426, 428 and bias voltage which is power supply voltage to the voltage divider (See Figs. 1, 4, items 120-121, Col. 4, Lines 46-47), which is varied depending on display mode .

***Telephone inquire***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 571-272-7683. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

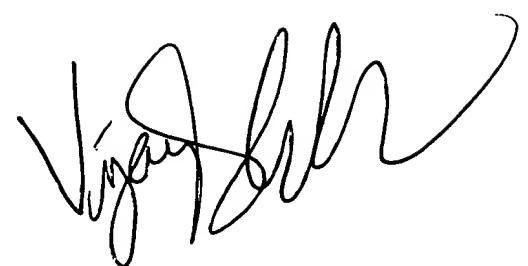
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 571-272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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06.24.05

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Vijay Shankar".

**VIJAY SHANKAR  
PRIMARY EXAMINER**